#### How Dry (and Warm) I Am:

# Summer 2015 King County Drought Status Reporting



Curtis DeGasperi
King County DNRP, WLRD
2015 Science Seminar
November 5, 2015

USEPA/Flickr

#### **The Seattle Times**

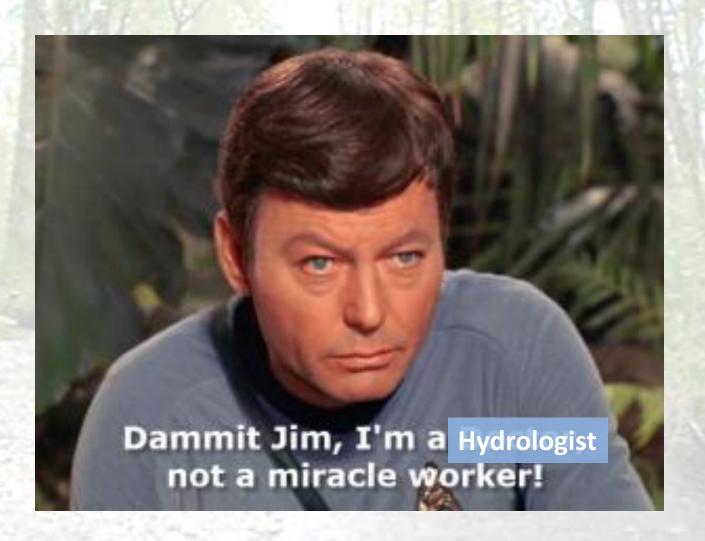
#### Snowpack drought has salmon dying in overheated rivers

Originally published July 25, 2015 at 5:42 pm | Updated July 28, 2015 at 11:18 am



nw **news** network Regional Public Journalism About Us ▼ **Washington Governor Declares Statewide** 'Snowpack Drought' Washington SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal May 14, 2015 Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Basin-wide Percent of 1981-2010 Median 50 - 69% 70 - 89% 90 - 109% 110 - 129% The Washington Department of Ecology released a USDA map to show snowpack levels in advance of Gov. Jay Inslee's declaration of a "snowpack drought."

May 15, 2015





#### WaterWatch

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Drought

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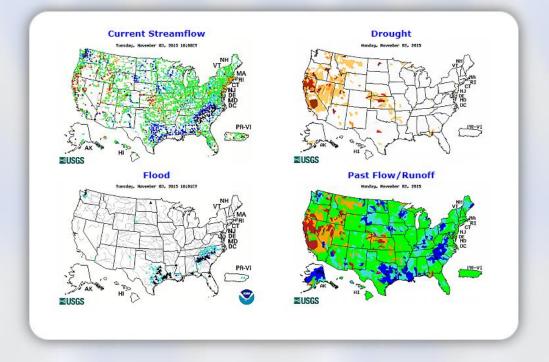
Animation

Toolkit

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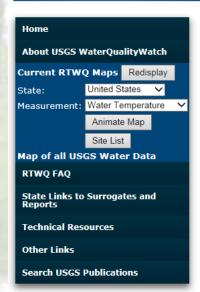
URL: http://waterwatch.usgs.gov

Page Contact Information: Contact USGS Page Last Modified: Tuesday, November 3, 2015

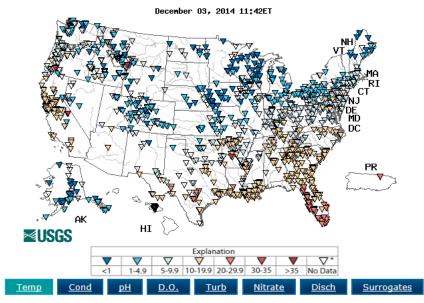




#### WaterQualityWatch -- Continuous Real-Time Water Quality of Surface Water in the United States



#### Real-Time Water Temperature, in °C



\* Site operated on a seasonal basis or currently is not operating. No values are available for the last 6 hours.

The "Real-time" map tracks short-term changes (over several hours) of water quality. Although the general appearance of the map changes very little from one hour to the next, individual sites may change rapidly in response to major rain events or to reservoir releases. The data used to produce this map are provisional.

Animate national map by current Month, or last 12 months

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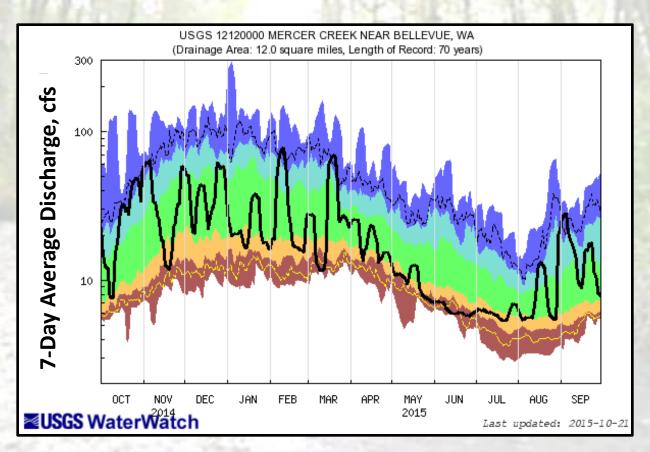
URL: http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/wqwatch/ Page Contact Information: sbrady@usgs.gov

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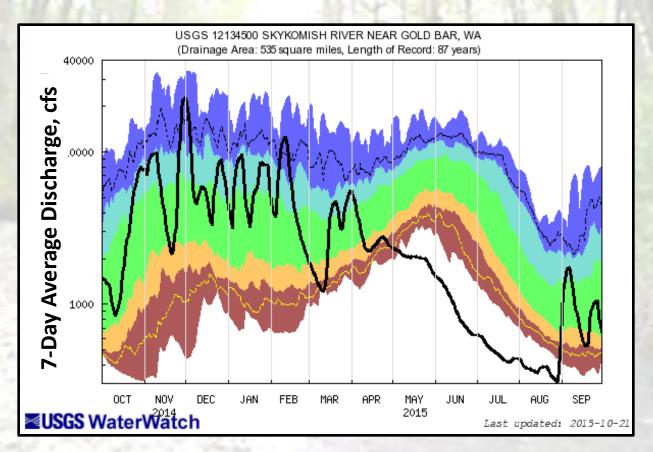


### USGS Mercer Creek near Bellevue



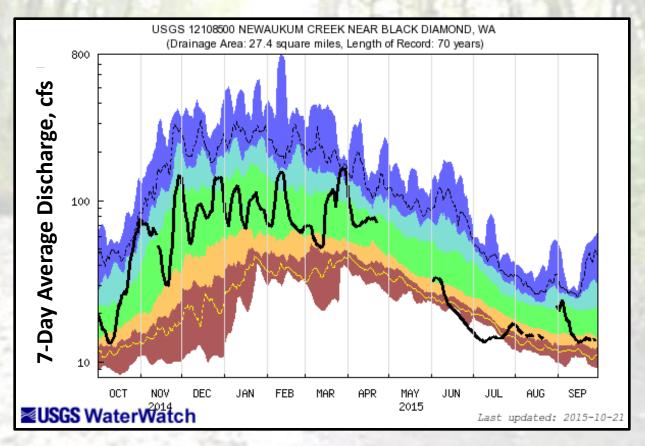
Explanation - Percentile classes								
						_		
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow	
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		1100	

### USGS Skykomish River near Gold Bar



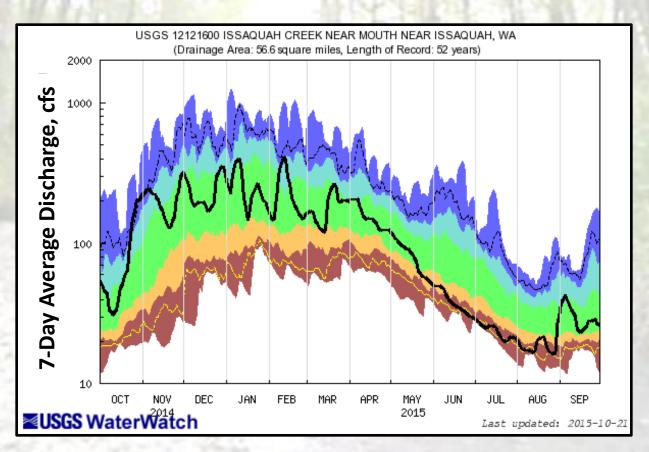
Explanation - Percentile classes									
						_			
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow		
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Albove normal	Much above normal		1104		

# USGS Newaukum Creek near Black Diamond

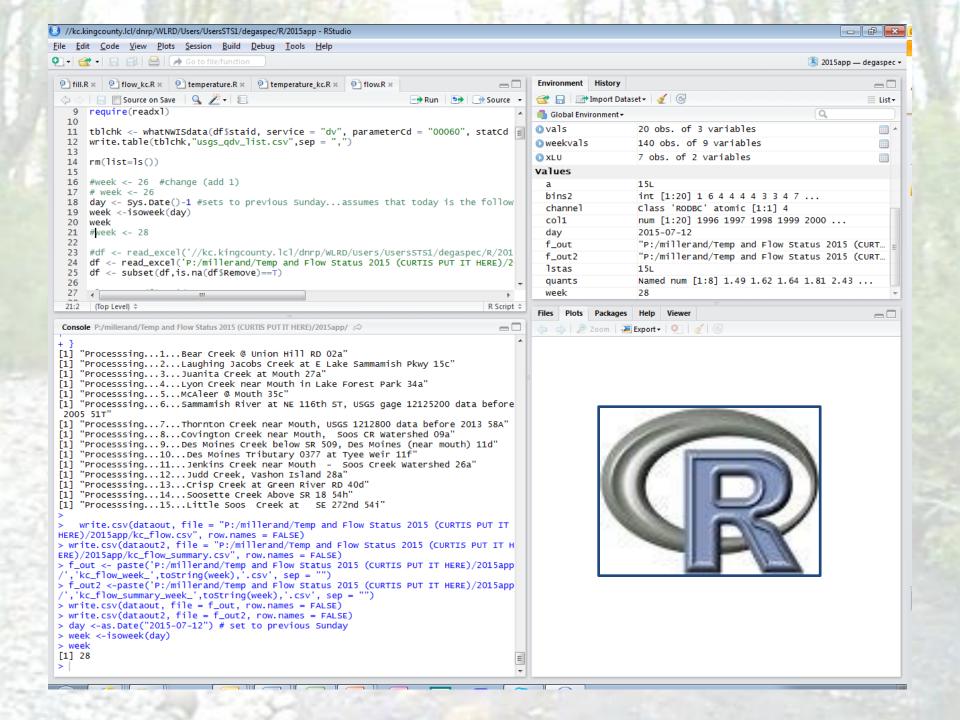


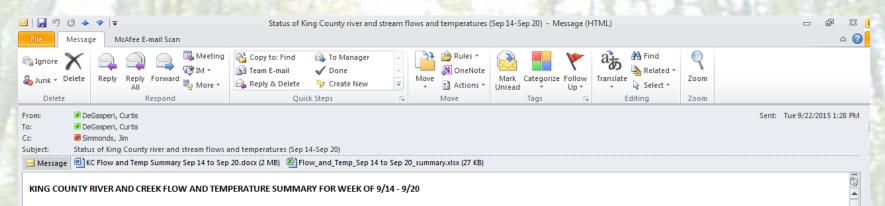
Explanation - Percentile classes									
						_			
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow		
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Albove normal	Much above normal		1104		

### USGS Issaquah Creek near Issaquah



Explanation - Percentile classes								
						_		
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Flow	
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		1100	





Below is a weekly summary of flow and temperature in King County rivers and creeks for the week of September 14th to September 20th. This review looks at King County, USGS and USACOE sites with real-time data delivery and 15 years of data, so we can assess weekly flows and temperatures relative to historical conditions.

Note that we are discontinuing these weekly email updates for now. We would love to hear your feedback – what you liked, what you wanted but didn't see, etc. You can send your feedback to Curtis DeGasperi and Jim Simmonds using reply all to this email.

#### HEADLINES FROM THE WEEK

As we transition from an extremely unusual warm and dry spring and summer to hints of cooler and wetter weather to come, attention is turning to the discussion of the El Niño forecast. One of the strongest El Niños in decades is developing and is expected to result in warmer temperatures and slightly lower snowpack than normal in the mountains. http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis monitoring/lanina/enso evolution-status-fcsts-web.pdf (in particular see Slide 31)

Some other El Niño-related news, a recent study published in Nature Geoscience suggests that the British Columbia Coast could experience higher tides, flooding and erosion in low-lying coastal areas in response to the coming "monster" El Niño according to one of the study's authors.

News story here: http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/british-columbia/bc-coast-should-brace-for-monster-el-nino-year-uvic-professor/article26468934/

Published study can be found here: http://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/vaop/ncurrent/full/ngeo2539.html

#### Check these links for more drought information:

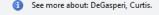
WDFW 2015 Drought Updates: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/drought/updates.html

State Climatologist's Drought Reports: http://www.climate.washington.edu/events/2015drought/

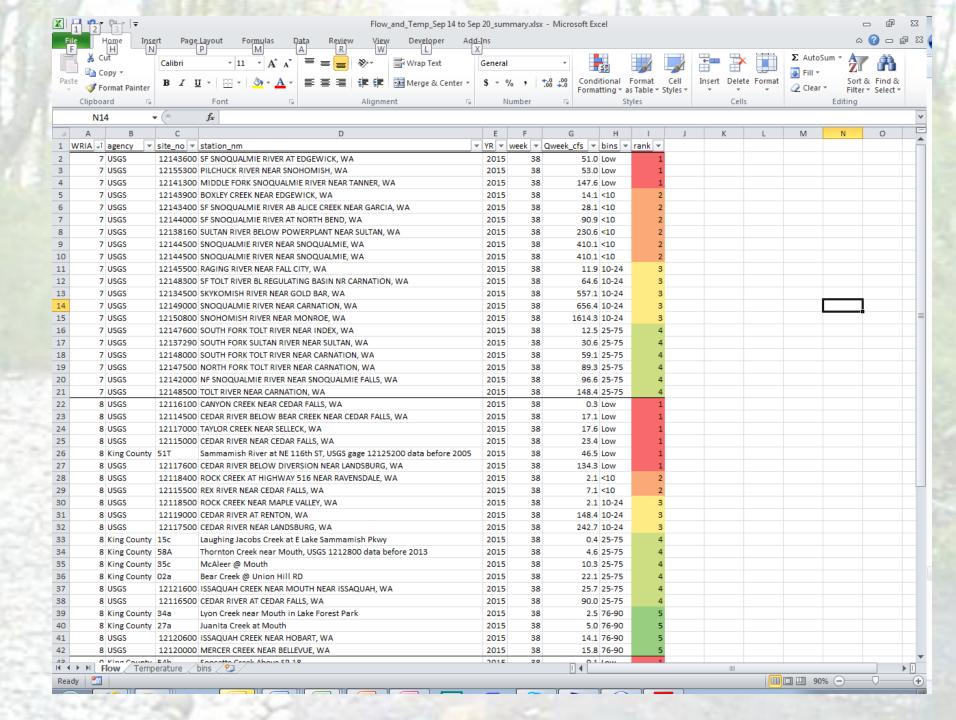
El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Resources: http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/enso/

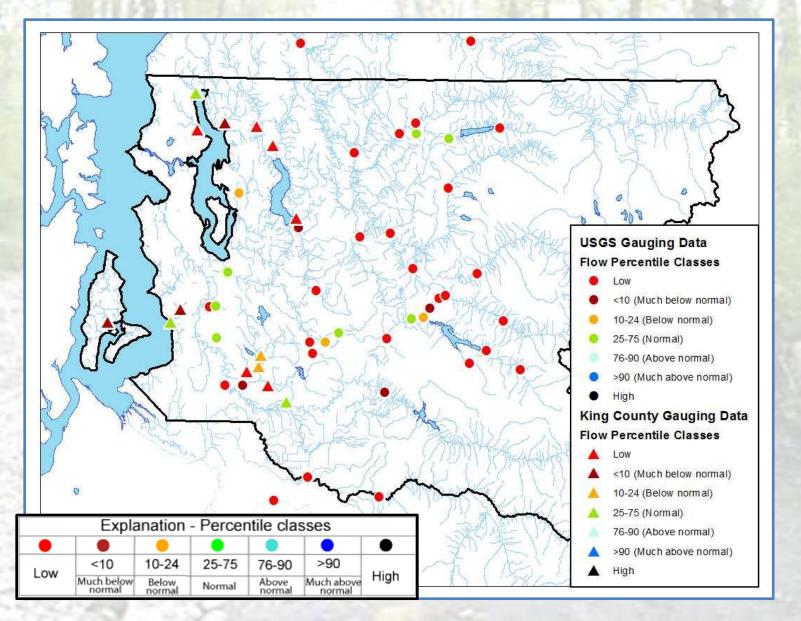
#### WATER SUPPLY STATUS

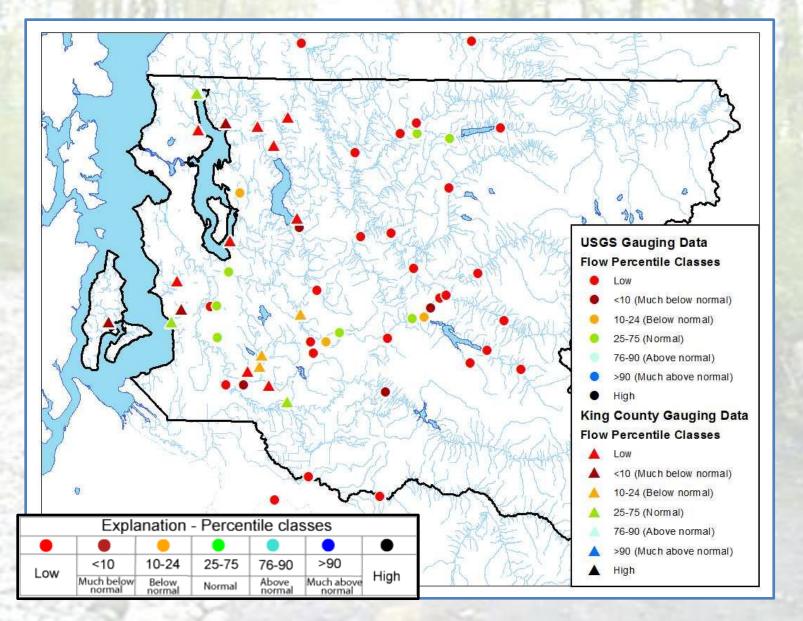
- The second stage water shortage response plan (voluntary reduction) initiated on August 11 by Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, and the Cascade Water Alliance remains in effect. Customers have been asked to continue to help by voluntarily reducing water use by 10 percent. More information available here:
  - http://www.seattle.gov/util/MyServices/Water/AbouttheWaterSystem/WaterSupply/index.htm and here http://www.savingwater.org/.
- As of September 14, Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) reports that the combined reservoir storage of Chester Morse Lake, Masonry Pool, Lake Youngs and South Fork Tolt Reservoir remains below the
  long term average for this time of the year. See summary graphs from SPU below.
- Cascade Water Alliance has been maintaining the agreed-upon recreational level for Lake Tapps (<a href="http://cascadewater.org/news/lake-tapps-news/">http://cascadewater.org/news/lake-tapps-news/</a> for more information). The lake is now within the agreed-upon recreation level and will likely remain so into October. However, minimum instream flows in the White River below the diversion to Lake Tapps were not generally met last week (see

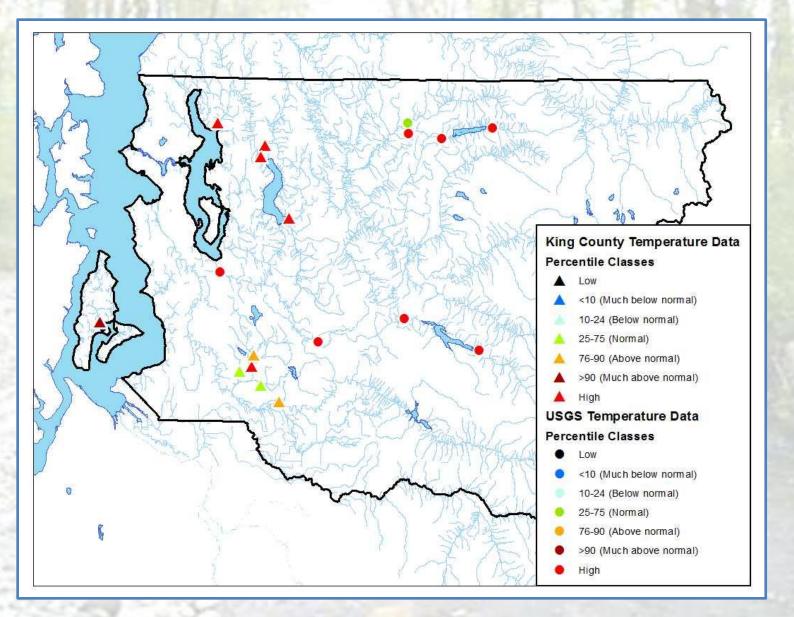


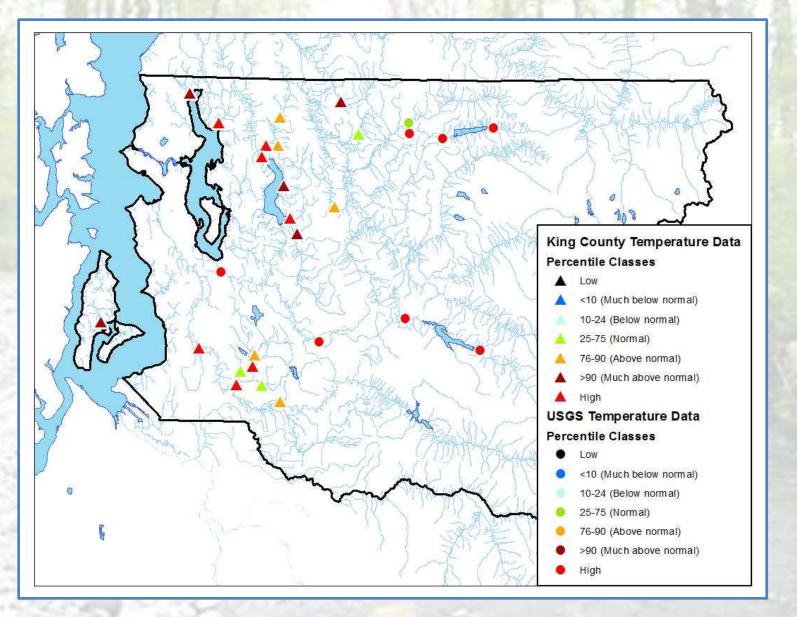














Low 2015 Snowpack and River Flows Studied to Provide Insight Into Future Droughts

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Ryan McClymont 10

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U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey Phone: 253-552-1634

A hydrologic technician from the USGS Idaho Water Science Center measures streamflow in Fall Creek near Anderson Ranch Dam in southwestern Idaho. The USGS is collecting dat at hundreds of sites on rivers and streams in six western states to document the 2015 drought. USGS scientists will analyze the data to identify which rivers and streams may be most vulnerable to future droughts. (High resolution image)

western United States."

SEATTLE – U.S. Geological Survey hydrologic technicians are measurements from hundreds of streams and rivers across th States as part of a low flow study.

Spring snowpack in the western United States was extremely compared to long-term averages. Warmer winter temperatur precipitation fell more often as rain than snow and some plac than-normal precipitation.

In August and September, USGS hydrologic technicians will m and water temperature in hundreds of rivers and streams in C Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington to document the seve drought.

"This year's warmer, drier weather provides a preview of how may impact water resources in the study area," said Chris Ko hydrologist and study project chief. "The goal is to provide inf resource managers to help understand differences in how stre drought and plan for future drought impacts throughout the r

With less spring and summer snowmelt at higher elevations, and streams reached their peak flows earlier than normal and historically low flows. These conditions create stresses on don agricultural water supplies, fish and wildlife, and forests and results are supplied to the supplier of the supplier o

vulnerable to future droughts. (<u>High resolution image</u>) "This is a large scale study including six states, nearly 500 str and dozens of technicians," said Rich Ferrero, USGS Northwes "The streamflow data will be important for future drought planning and resource management decisi

Hydrologic technicians from USGS water science centers are measuring streamflow and USGS scient compare those data with measurements from previous years to answer several water-management including.

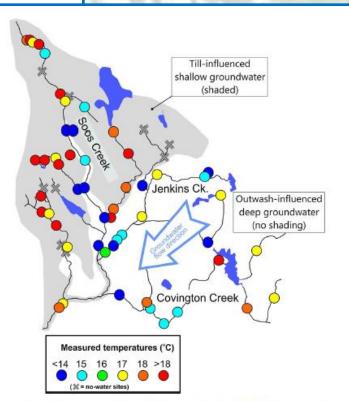
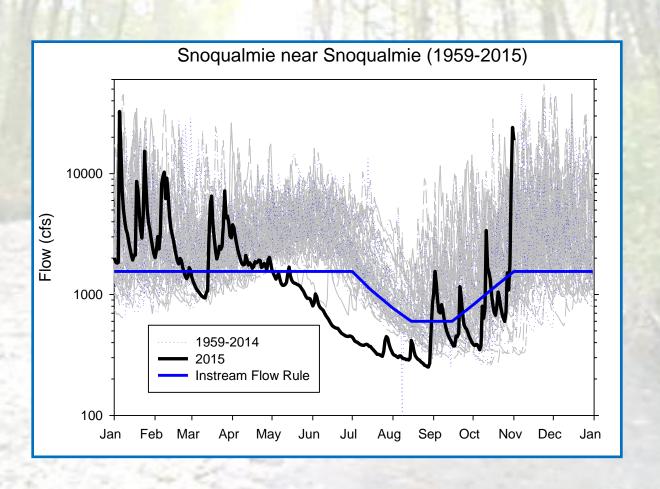


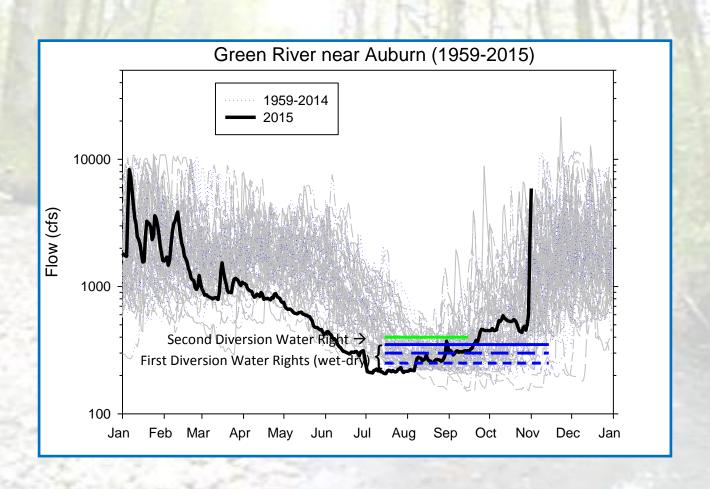
Figure 7. Stream temperatures in the Soos Creek basin (1999 data), displayed spatially with respect to dominant geologic deposits and inferred groundwater flow. Shallow subsurface flow perched over glacial till (shaded region) correlates with relatively warm temperatures (typically 17°C or more) or dry channels; to the southeast, deep groundwater flow through glacial outwash sands and gravels correlates with a marked ~3°C cooling of water, particularly in the lower main stem channels of Covington and Jenkins creeks. Cool temperatures are also found in the main channel of Soos Creek, which flows through a broad, outwash-filled valley

Booth et al. 2014. Hydrological Processes.

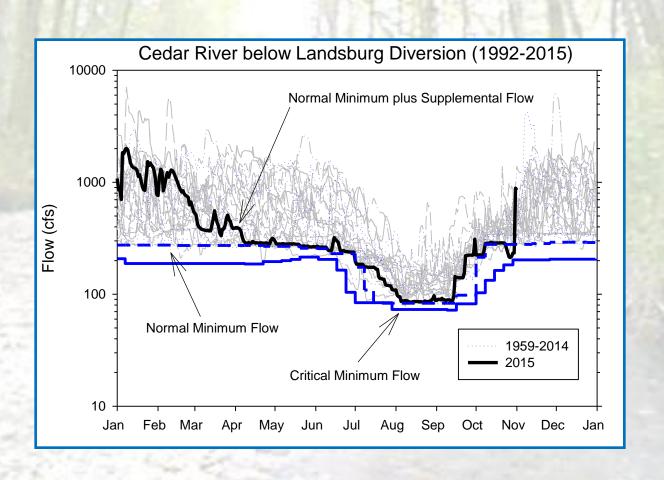
### Snoqualmie Near Snoqualmie



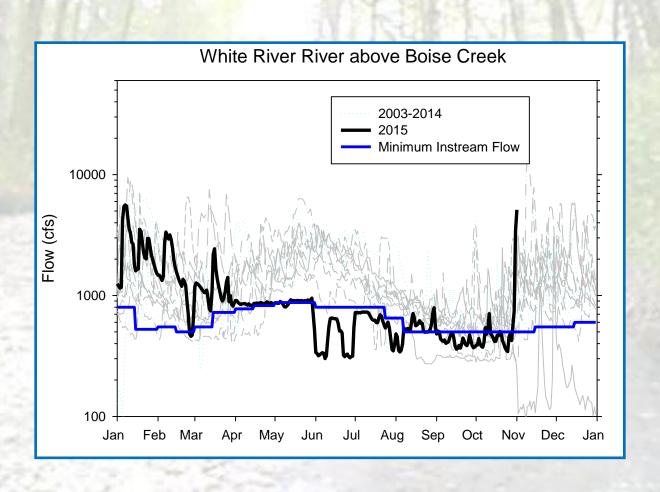
### Green River Near Auburn



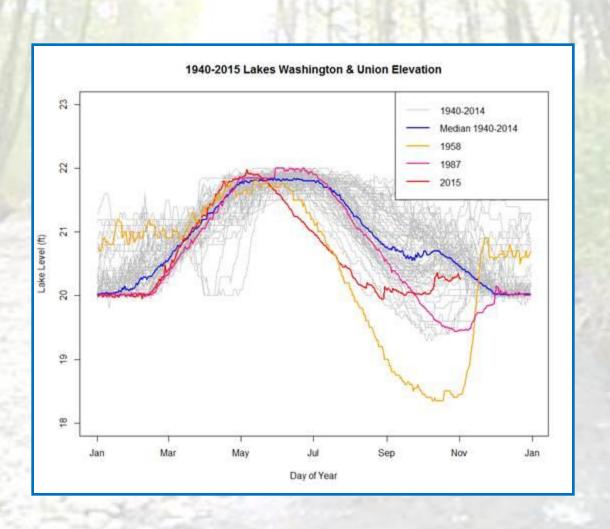
# Cedar River below Landsburg



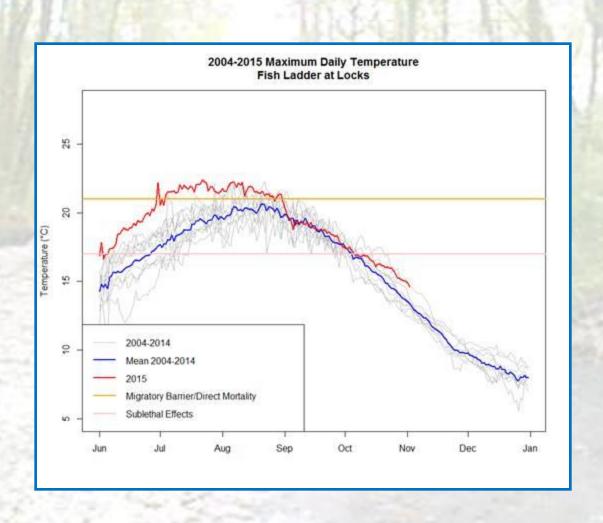
### White River Above Boise Creek



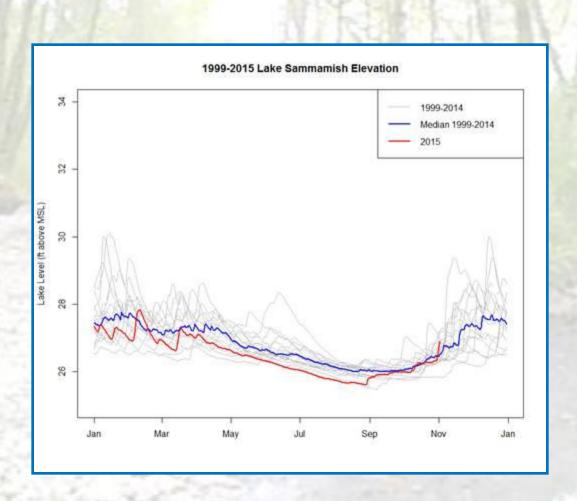
## Lake Washington/Lake Union



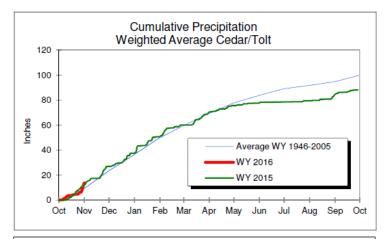
### Ballard Locks Fish Ladder



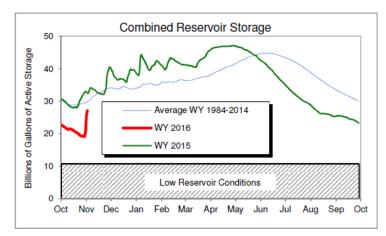
## Lake Sammamish



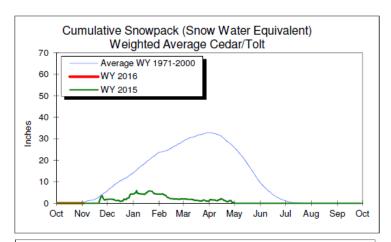
#### Seattle Public Utilities Water System Synopsis as of November 2, 2015



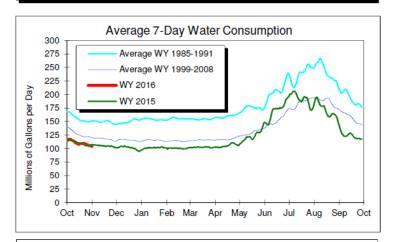
Precipitation was recorded in the Cedar River and South Fork Tolt River Watersheds over the past week.



The combined reservoir storage of Chester Morse Lake, Masonry Pool, Lake Youngs and South Fork Tolt Reservoir is below the long term average for this time of the year.



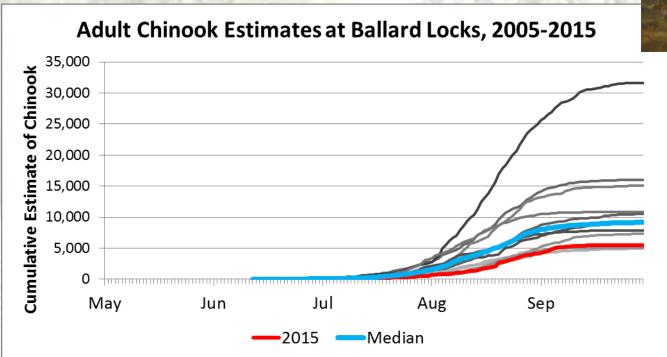
The average snow accumulation across the sites that we monitor is estimated to be about 0.0 inches snow water equivalent which is at the long term average for this time of the year.



Water use over the past week averaged about 104 million gallons per day (mgd), which is less than the 120 mgd used during the same period over the years 1999-2008.

All data is provisional and subject to revision.

### Thoughts...





Methow Valley News

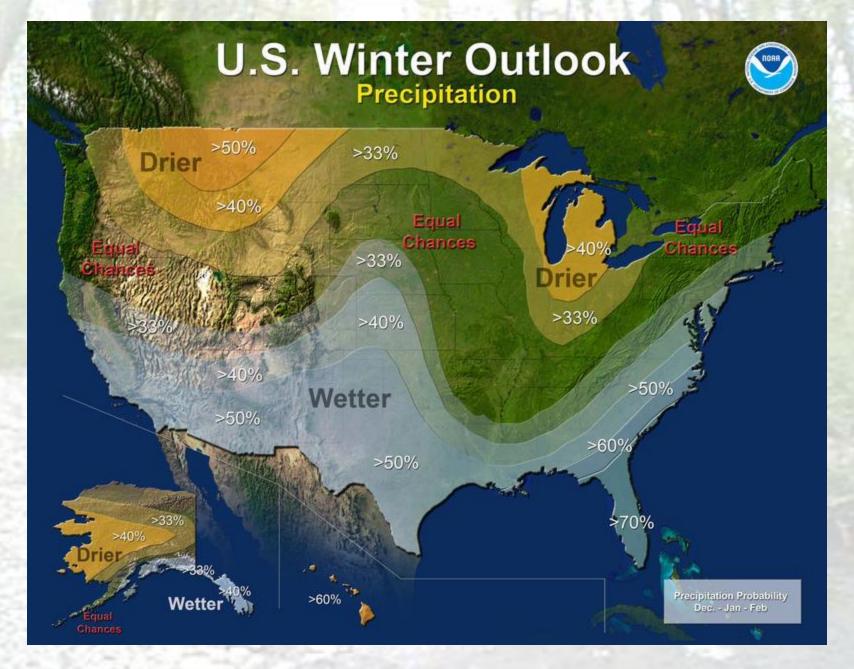
 What were (or will be) the biological consequences?

# QUESTIONS?



"You never miss your water till the well runs dry"

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curtis.degasperi@kingcounty.gov



http://kuow.org/post/more-washington-drought-ahead-noaa-outlook-points-way